

Docket No.: 60095-0050

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER
OCT 03 2006****I. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 1-40 remain in this application. Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31 have been amended.

II. CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 U.S.C. § 112

The Office Action rejected Claims 1-40 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Applicant has amended Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31 to clarify the customer relationship to the service and has removed the limitation objected to by the Office Action. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection.

III. CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Office Action rejected Claims 1-9, 11-19, 21-29 and 31-39 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Law et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,330,602 (Law). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31 have been amended to clarify the claimed invention and appear as follows:

1. A machine implemented method, comprising:
sending a Web page resident on a customer Web server to a requesting user, the Web page including static content represented by an embedded URL;
wherein the static content is served by a plurality of Web caches within a POP server network;
wherein the customer is a customer of a service that operates the plurality of Web caches; and

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wherein the customer pays a fee to the service for use of the plurality of Web caches storing static content for the customer.

11. A method, comprising:

sending a Web page resident on a customer Web server to a requesting user, the Web page including cacheable content represented by an embedded URL and dynamic content represented by a second embedded URL;

wherein the dynamic content is served by a plurality of customer Web servers;

wherein the cacheable content is served by a plurality of Web caches within a POP server network;

wherein the customer is a customer of a service that operates the plurality of Web caches; and

wherein the customer pays a fee to the service for use of the plurality of Web caches storing static content for the customer.

21. An apparatus, comprising:

a module for sending a Web page resident on a customer Web server to a requesting user, the Web page including static content represented by an embedded URL;

wherein the static content is served by a plurality of Web caches within a POP server network;

wherein the customer is a customer of a service that operates the plurality of Web caches; and

wherein the customer pays a fee to the service for use of the plurality of Web caches storing static content for the customer.

31. An apparatus, comprising:

a module for sending a Web page resident on a customer Web server to a requesting user, the Web page including cacheable content represented by an embedded URL and dynamic content represented by a second embedded URL;

wherein the dynamic content is served by a plurality of customer Web servers;

wherein the cacheable content is served by a plurality of Web caches within a POP server network;

wherein the customer is a customer of a service that operates the plurality of Web caches; and

wherein the customer pays a fee to the service for use of the plurality of Web caches storing static content for the customer.

Law does not teach or disclose a method or system that sends a Web page resident on a customer Web server to a requesting user, the Web page including static content represented by an embedded URL wherein the customer is a customer of a service that operates the plurality of Web caches and wherein the customer pays a fee to the service

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for use of the plurality of Web caches storing static content for the customer as claimed in Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31. Law does not contemplate such features.

The Office Action seems to point to col. 8, lines 9-23 to show that Law discloses a proxy server that is controlled by the customer side. The Office Action states "i.e., server providing services to customer through a proxy server, which is controlled by customer side, col. 8, lines 14-23". However, Law does not disclose such a system. Law in col. 7, line 65-col. 8, line 51 states:

"In FIG. 8, another embodiment is shown. According to this embodiment, servers may or may not be ATM-based hosts and therefore an edge node 80 is required as an access point to each server, which provides traffic management and any necessary IP/ATM conversion. FIG. 8 shows all the servers and Internet connections accessing the ATM network via edge nodes. The edge nodes communicate with each other over independent virtual circuits. Therefore, depot 82 is also an edge node managing the Internet connection that has the additional function of routing incoming packets to the correct server.

According to a yet further embodiment of the invention, the depot system of server management is applied to the proxy server architecture. Proxy servers are used to reduce the network load and latency by migrating the work load close to the clients.

A proxy server is an application gateway which operates at the HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) layer. The basic function of a proxy server is almost identical to a HTTP server in transferring client requested documents. Furthermore, it is able to interpret and modify a HTTP request before forwarding it to the end WWW server. This is because the proxy server has the caching function. If there is a cache hit, it delivers the found documents to the client locally, thus reducing the network load and transmission latency.

FIG. 9 shows schematically the concept of another embodiment of the invention as applied to the proxy server management system. In FIG. 9, a depot proxy system is located between an intranet and the Internet. The depot distributes sessions among a pool of proxy servers based on load balancing or other criteria. The functions of the depot of the proxy system is identical to those described earlier. Therefore, for a new session, the packet analyzer identifies the TCP session setup request and forwards the information to the session management block. If the session is already allocated and recognized by the packet analyzer, it will read in the correct proxy identity from its tables and forward the packet onward. Packets in the reverse direction are also analyzed in order to have a complete view of the state of the session.

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This proxy architecture can achieve the following similar goals:

1. scaleable proxy server arrangements;
2. high availability of information service; and
3. dynamic load balancing of traffic loads to different proxy servers.

To achieve scaleability, more proxy servers can be attached to the depot. This is because the depot handles only simple functions. When a depot operates to its limitations, it is also possible to add a new depot with a new IP address under the same alias name. With the newly added depot, another cluster of proxy servers can be created on the network."

Law clearly shows in col. 7, line 65-col. 8, line 51 and Figs. 8 and 9 that his proxy servers are under control of his depot. There is no indication in Law that a customer side exists in Law's structure, nor does Law define a customer side. Therefore, Law's proxy servers are not controlled or operated by a customer wherein the customer is a customer of a service that operates the plurality of Web caches and wherein the customer pays a fee to the service for use of the plurality of Web caches storing static content for the customer.

The Office Action also states that col. 8, lines 14-23 disclose "wherein the customer is a customer of a service that operates the plurality of Web caches". However, Law in col. 8, lines 14-23 simply describes the operation of a proxy server and makes no mention of a customer that is a customer of a service that operates the plurality of Web caches.

Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102 requires a reference to teach or disclose each and every element, limitation, or step of a claim. Since Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31 each include at least one element not found in Law, the Law patent does not anticipate Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31 under 35 U.S.C. § 102. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

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Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31 are allowable. Claims 2-9, and 12-19, and 22-29, and 32-39 are dependent upon Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31, respectively, and are allowable. Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e).

IV. CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Office Action rejected Claims 10, 20, 30, and 40 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Law et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,330,602 as applied to claims 1-9, 11-19, 21-29 and 31-39.

The rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is deemed moot in view of Applicant's comments regarding Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31, above. Claims 10, 20, 30, and 40 are dependent upon independent Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31, respectively. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

V. MISCELLANEOUS

Applicants respectfully request that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

The Applicants believe that all issues raised in the Office Action have been addressed and that allowance of the pending claims is appropriate. Entry of the amendments herein and further examination on the merits are respectfully requested.

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (408) 414-1214 to discuss any issue that may advance prosecution.

No fee is believed to be due specifically in connection with this Reply. To the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136.


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The Commissioner is authorized to charge any fee that may be due in connection with this Reply to our Deposit Account No. 50-1302.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: October 3, 2006


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on October 3, 2006by 
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